REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON and TROUBENCE, ets STONINGTON. HOUR of LEAV.

LPG CHANGED to be m. - Chand after TUESDAY Jame 1.

Re Stempers PLYMOUTH ROCK and C VANDERBILT of a line will have Pret No. 2 North River, first won't shows there piace, daily, except Sundays, at 6 p. m., instead of 5 p. m. Office No. 10 Battery pine

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE VIA NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The spiended a d superior demon METSOPOLIS Capt. Scown, leave New York every TUKEDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, A 5 o dicket p m., and the EAV STATE, Capt. Jewett, on MONDAY, WEDNESmod the FAY STATE, Capit Jawest, on MONDAY, WEDNES-BAY and FRIDAY, at 5 websit to measured as a source to any appli-cant until the same shell he regarded as a source to any appli-cant until the same shell have been paid for. Freight to Beston is forwarded through with groat disputch by

Present to Boscou is included and Express Freight Train. My Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West at WM. BORDEN. Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West at

Felfa, Eastward, &c... Steel, Chains (in packs),
State Glasts.—Anvis. Steel, Chains (in packs),
Heany, Bacon and Pock, saided (loose or in saids),
Tobocto, manufactured, except Cigars or Cut, &c.
OUNTA CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and
Fosh (in cases or becase Essaward), Lard and Lard
Oth, Haile, Soda Aan, German Glay, Tar, Fitch,
180 & # bhi ontil further notice.
100 fb until further notice.
hale, not exceeding 500 fb weight, until further

motion.

In chrypiac state from any part cast of Philadelphia, he pai floader to more the parkage. "Via Femony varia Kallrood." AlGoods consigned to the Agents of this Rood of Philadelphia is Pitteburgh will be forwarded without defection.

Parkage Agents.—Harris, Wormley, & Co., Memphis, Feat., I. F. Fase & Co., Et. Loude; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Event-ille, Ind.; Durwards, Refl. & Co., and Carter is Jewest, Loudeville, E. J. C. Heidren, Hadison, Ind., H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Checkman, I. W. Dranam & Co., Exceeville, Ohlo, Lecch & Co., No. 54 Killyst, Boofon; Britishore, E. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelpola, T. A. & COTT, Superintendent, Altona, Pa.

April 1, 1868.

Water Enre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and rmnasron—Bergen Hights, New-Jerrey; 10 inhibites er the Hoboken or Jerrey City ferry by regular stages MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Bing-NA samton, N. Y. 215 miles from the city by N. Y. & Erfe Railread. This establishment has a matural location, surpassed he beauty by no other, in the Union. Terms \$650 \$10 per work. For circulars, cuntaining full particulars, address J. H. NORTH, M. D. er MARTHA FRENCH, M. D.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Goldent, towar Mandershame, New York-Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' acticles may introduce or dispuse of the same to the test advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs carefully executed with disputch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,
hate Whichesale Druggist of Courties deat, has his office as above.

WILLIAM BURGER,

Life Whelesale Druggist of Courtisa dvet, has his office as above.

Purchases, sales, advances, notes and other business negotiated.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby after to all por-sons having civing against CATHARINE H. SCOTT, late of the Cary of New York, deceased, to present the same, with wonders thoreof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 309 Water street, I m the City of New York, on or before the first day of August ack. Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1834. 172 inwouth EUGENE H. SULLIVAN, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons buying daims against JOHN B. COOPER, hate of the City of Rew York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchest thereof, to the subscribens, at the residence of William Cooper, No. 32 Hamsond street, in the City of New York, on or hefore the sixth day of Beptember next—Dated New York, the 3d day of Merch, 1856. mb4 lewfmTh* WILLIAM COOPER, Executors.

CUPREME COURT .- JOHN JAY, Receiver of UPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-yerk against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALLIE E. his wife, JAMES B. MURBAY, CHARLES BURRAL, JEORGE OPDYKE and WILSON G. HONT.—Forestoure Side.—Fursian to a judgment or decree of sale, made in the above-entitled setten, at a Special Ferm of the Supreme Court, held in New-York City, One 31, 1537, 1, the Relevent in sale order named, will sell at public anction, at the Merchanic Exchange, in New-York City, on the 1st day of July, 1830, at 12 celeok m. of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, vist All that certain lot, piece or purel of land situate, bying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land hely belienging to the rectur, churchwardens and veryween of Trulity Gaurela, commently called the Canrol Farm, and detric guisted on the maps of such part thereof as lies in the block between Le Roy and Motton streets, east of Hudson street, by the easterly side of Le Roy street, distant three bandward and fetty feet and five these eastward from the corner formed by the easterly side of Hudson street along the easterly side of his Monasul map, one hindred feet to the center these of said block between Le Roy and Motton street and map, one hindred feet to the center these of said block between Le Roy and Motton streets, thence easterly along the said center line paralled

SUPREME COURT—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire insurance Company of the City of Now-York, against Will.Liam H. DE GROOT and AliCE E., his wife, Tacodore R. B. De Groot, and Emma his wife, James B., Murrey, Charles Barrall, Eliza Ware, schulchtradix, and Charles Abersathy, administrative of John P. Ware, deceased, George Opdyke and Wilson O. Hunt.—Pursuant to a decree of sale mechanises the showen entitied eation at a special term or the Supreme tour, held at the City of New York on the Sist of October, 1857. I, the Raspec in said decree manned will seil at public ancilion, at the Mercheut's Exchange, in New York City, on the 1st day of July, 1858, at weder o'ele ch at moon of that day, the following desaritied real estate or land, vis: All that cortain lot, piece, or parcel of hand situate, bying and being in the Twelfield (12) Ward of said sity, bousded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southersy side of One-hundred-and-forty-second st, distant four hundred fort second-st and Eleventhaw, muning theree southerly on a line parallel with will acute the casterily one hundred eard forty-second st, thence along said cutter line earliest on the block between One-hundred and forty-size and One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence along said cutter line earliesty one hundred feet; thence autherly in a line parallel with will acute the earliest line of the Blocalingside Road, thence autherly a ong said line of the Blocalingside Road, thence autherly along said line of the Blocalingside Road and if intersect the autherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence autherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence a subsety line of the Blocalingside Road and if intersect the autherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence and an autherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence a patherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence of hundred and forty-second-st, thence of the patherly line of One-hundred and forty-second-st, thence of the patherly line of One

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

WOEN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT I WHY A REAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the equations God binuself provided for all our mee. Reader, sithough the rose may bloom ever so brightly in be smarked and shrived, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprin-lied with ever, nature will lose more than half ker charms. Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, if used two or three lines a week, will restor and per manently secure to all such an ernament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Planist, Thaibers: New York April 19, 18M.

Dr. Woon-Deat Sir: Permit me to express to you the co-tions am under for the entire restoration of my hair to original color. About the time of my arrival in the United St it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the ambiguition of you that Restorative it a soon recovered its crimal fine. I see safety your Restorative as a very wonderful avention, quite efficient as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

cocious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly.

"Drych a't Gwyliedyded."

Within Newspaper Oppier, No. 15 Nassemat.,
April 12, 1838.

Prot. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir; Some arouth or at weeks are I received a bothle of your Hair Restortible and save it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her main, inthe infiniting at the time that it woold restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her, as well as my apprise, after a few weeks trial it has performed that twonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark bown, at the same time heautifying and thiolaming the hair. I atroughy recommend the above Restorative to all passons in wants of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Weod: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacions at laid I ever saw. Since using your fiair Restorative my hair and whitsters, wilded were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandrid and unpleasant nicking, so common among persons who persone freely.

Prof. Word: About two years ago my hair communiced islaing of and unplies gray. I have feel

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my bair commenced falling off and burning gray: I was fast becoming baid, and bait tried

off and turning gray; I was not becoming baid, not had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January lant. A few applications further and in the first in January lant. A few applications further any jury Restorative in January lant. A few applications further any jury Restorative in January and the first present of the foreign lift. At this fame it is fully restored to his original color, health and superarance, and I cheerinity recommend its use to all. Cheego, Ist. May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is purtup in bottles of three size, virishers, medians and small. The small holds but a pint, and retails for \$1 per lectic; the model on holds at heast 20 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, \$6 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Propretors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York On the greet N. Y. Were Railing Fatablishment), and No. More fact that the property is all the fatable and the state of the contraction of the contracti Tork on the great N. Y. Wrie Railing Leaburenness, 114 Market at. St. Levis, Mo.
And role to all pace Broggists and Pency Goods Declara.

New York Daily Tribune.

KANSAS.

THE KILLING OF COL. JENKINS-GEN. LANE ON TRIAL-THE EVIDENCE IN FULL. FIRST DAY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, June 14, 1858. The trial of Gen. James H. Lane for the murder of Col. Gaine Jeakins, commenced to day, before

the preliminary Court of Investigation, Mr. Ladd, J. P., presiding. The room in which the hearing was held was densely crowded by the friends of the decessed and Five lawyers are engaged on each side: Colonel

Young of Independence, Missouri, James Christian of Lawrence, Hugh and Thomas Ewing, jr., of Leavenworth, and John Hutchinson of this place, for the defense; and for the prosecution Messrs. Coe, Collamer, Stafford (prosecuting attorney),

S. N. Wood, and Ex-Secretary Stanton. The investigation will probably last a week. REDICAL TESTIMONY.

L. C. Tolles, sworn-There were over eighty shot in the body of deceased; I counted thirty or forty; the abot-holes lay thickest on the right side, a little below the nipple in front; one-third of the shot received were n the abdomen; the shots seemed sufficiently deep to In the abdomen; the shots seemed submittently deep to penetrate the cavity of the thorax and of the abdomen; such a charge would produce immediate death; I did not see the gun clecharged; my opinion is that Mr. Jerkins died of these woulds; the shot were of the size usually known as duck shot; a few shot weat below the umbhiteus or navel; one shot penetrated the body above the public bone; the shot, from the highest to the lowest, were somewhat less than two test apart; if thirty-five or forty feet was the distance, and the body was asked or thinly clad, an ordinary charge apart; if thirty-nive or losty feet was the distance, and the body was naked or thinly clad, an ordinary charge of powder would project the shot with sofficient force to genetrate as far as was the case with Mr. Jenkins; I cie not notice my wound in the left arm; there might have even a dozen shot in the right arm; the bulk of the shot were in the right side; the middle of the load appeared to be directly under the right nipple; the ighest shot was about as high as the second rib from

the top.

George Ford, sworn-I assisted in laying out the body of Gains Jenkins; there were minety-eight shot wounds in his body.

SECOND DAY.

Laurence, Tuesday, May 15 .- The Court met today. Mr. Stanton conducted the examination in chief during the forenoon; Col. Young the cross-exami-

Ray Green, sworn-I was present on the 36th of this enth, when Mr. Jenkins was shot, on the day before e transaction Mr. Jenkins came out to the stable here I was, and cald that the water of the spring

where I was, and caid that the water of the apring was so riley that he could not use it; he said we must get water from some other source.

Col. Young objected to the witness reporting any thing that Jenkins and on that occasion.

Ray Green—I was sitting in the log house on the day of the transaction; I heard a fixing out of doors: I went out to ree what was up; Mr. Jenkins had a pistol in his band: I seked him if he had got all the charges out; I think he said the had them all out except two or three; he said either two or three; I asked him if there was not some way to get the other loads off; he said there was no cocasion for it, he would not have to use them; he want into the dinner-room or kinchen (the same room) and commenced loading the revolver; I went idet the kitchen and sat down; he said he would be ready to go with ma after a while; the revelver; I went into the kitchen and sat down; he said he would be ready to go with me after a while; he started out of the house ahead; I came out after him; he was armed with a Sharp's rifle, nothing else; I had a revolver—the one he had loaded; there was a rephew of Jenkins's who was in the house with us; there was so one else except the women; the nephew had ne arms; Dufur had no arms; Dufur was wasking out of doors at the time, but joined us as we started after water; Mr. Jenkins had started ahead and had gone four or five yards when I asked him if he would not want the ax to break the gate open; Henry Jenkins (the nephew) got the ax from the woodpile; Gains Jenkins went first; Henry next with the ax; I was nex; and Dufur followed me; our purpose in going was to get water; I carried two tha purpose in going was to get water; I carried two tia buckets to get it in; I commenced carrying water in these pails the day before; Mr. Jenkins walked right these pails the day before: Mr. Jenkins walked right straight along till he came to the Rev. Mr. Nute's hen-coop, and then he put down his Sharp's rifle and went up to the gate; the hen-coop is two rods or more from the gate: the gate had been mended up that day; I broke it open the day before; Mr. Jenkins had been in the habit of getting water there ever since I came to his place, but sometimes he took it from the spring instead; previous to that "day before" the gate had been mended up twice; Mr. Jenkins broke it open once himself; after Mr. Jenkins had broken open the gate his hat biew off and he asked me to hand it to him. I did so; he then pulled the bar one side and to him; I did so; he then pulled the barone side and walked into the yard; he immediately threw the ax out of his hard cutside the yard; Mr. Jenkins had no arms of any kind then that I saw; he walked sight or arms of any kind then that I saw; he walted eight ten yeads in the path toward the well; the well is right south of the house—may be twenty feet; the well and house made an angle to each other with the path—going to the well was not going toward the house at all; after he got twelve steps, Lane told him

plet a by the cerum cannot cause and any street, and then controlled the controlled along the northerly side of Le Roy street twenty two feet one inch to the place of beginning. Terms make known on the day of sale.—New York, June 10, 1858.

CHARLES E WHITEHEAD, Attorney.

CHARLES E WHITEHEAD, Attorney.

JUPREME COURT—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire incurance Company of the City of New York, against WHILIAM H. DE GROOT and ALIGE E. blawfile, Taccdore R. B. De Groot, and Emma his wife, James B. Murray, Charles Burrall, Elitz Ware, administrative, and Charles Murray, Charles Burrall, Elitz Ware, deceased, George Ophyse and Wilson G. Hunt.—Pursuant to a decrea of sale maids in

that time that I saw; as Mr. Jenkins started to go into the gate Gen. Lane retreated into the house, he (Lane) weat into the deer and came right out with a shot, and in he hand; he stationed himself between Jenkins and the well, a little to the north; Gen. Lane had to walk probably thirty or forty feet before he stationed himself where he did, between Jenkins and the well; may be more than ten or twelve staps, quite a distance; he held up his shot gun and said, "Jenkins, if you advance another step I'll shoot; "he fired and Jenkins fell; Mr. Jenkins made no reply to Lane that I heard; neither did he pause, but walked right, on; Gen. Lane used, I think, a single barrend shot-gun, but I am not positive about that; I left shortly after Jenkins fell and went over to town; when I came back he was dead; I had been away about fifteen minners, the corpse had been taken over to the house; Lane turned round and walked into the house as soon as Jenkins was sind; the buckets were outside of the fonce at the time of this transaction, about a step to the sage faire. Mr. Jenkins and he made to the sage of him. Mr. Jenkins and he made to the sage of him. yard at the time of this transaction, about a step to the size of him; Mr. Jankins said he would go with me to protect me, for I was scared when I saw there was no protection; I was surprised to see him start in

was no protection; I was surprised to see him start in ahead without any arms.

Q. Why did you leave the bukets at the gate! A. When Jenkins started in I was so surprised that I followed him right away. I was afraid Lane would shoot him and I thought I would be with him; I surprised Lane would shoot because he said he would, and I and he lad made the threat before. [Objected to sud streken out.] I never heard Lane threaten Jenkins myself previously to this time. I had got water at their well the day before.

Q. Do you know what circumstance indused Mr. Jenkins to go with him: to get water, and to get other persons to go with him: to get a ride and pre pare a pistol? A. The day before Mr. Jenkins said the springwater was so maddy.

ater was so muckly. Objected to by Col. Young-Nothing but what Jenkine said on the day of the murder would be permitted without objection: what he said on the previous day

without objection: what he said on the provides day
was not pertinent.

Mr. Stanton reponded and insisted that it was necessary to show what Jenkins said the day before in order
to understand the motive and circumstances which
induced the deceased to go armed with friends to get
water at the well on the day of the killing. It was
part and parcel of the same transaction as showning
whether denkins a design was lewisl or mardetons.

After a long discussion on both sides, the defense

After a long discussion on both sides, the defense waived the objections, reserving the right of afterward arguing the point and objecting to the evidence

The witness—The day before Jenkins's de th I was standing at the barn of decessed, about I o'clock; Mr. Jenkins said, "We can't use that spring water any more, for it's all moddy and it was teatle; I told him I would go over to the Chapman House (the house now occapied by Lane) and see if I could not get some water from the well there, he said, "I wish you would." I went onto the storp, took the two pails which were full of this spring water, emptied them out and weat over toward the well, found it uninched, and drew two pails of water. I came back in the pair as far as the gate and broke it down and carried the water to the bowse; Mr. Jenkins saked me what luck it told him I got it without any trouble; he replied, The witness. The day before Jenkins's death I was old him I got it without any troubie, he replied,

"Lane don't want to kill you! the next morning of the day of the murder) I was unwell. Co. Young here said that he wished it noted that all the above conversation between Jenkins and wit-ness might be objected to before the close of the trial: ect to argument and the authorities.

It call not work

that day—the day of his death—as I was sink, he sail, very well; after breakfast I took the pair and started after more water; I f ned the well unlocked, and drew two pairs of water; tale was between I and 80 clock; after I drew the water, and as I was going out of the gate, I heard some one had me; I set down you, you c—descunded: I said, "The hell you will;" he repeated the same words over again; It lid nim to shoot and be dammed: that is all the conversation that passed between us; I took the water and went to the house; shortly aller that Jenkins came went to the none; shortly all at Lane and to me; I taid bim all that had transpired; he said. If I artend to "that, and when you go after water again I'll go with "you and protect you; shortly after that Mrs Jenkins came out and said she wanted a load of her. I hitched up the wagon and Jenkins went to town with me; he said he did not want me to go to the well for water again unless he was with me; he said Lane did not want to shoot me; that Lane taked a great deal about shooting, but like most men of that sort did not do much of it; the condition of the spring was did not do much of it; the condition of the spring was modely—nufit for use, in butsequence of the earth washed into it by the rains; it was nearly 1 o clock when we west after water at the time Jenkins was killed; the use of the spring water had caused but health in Mr. Jenkins's family—especially to the children—at least we could not give any other reason for it; Mrs. Jenkins saked me in the forement to get it; Mrs. Jenkirs asked me in the forenoon to get another pail of water—there was no water in the house when Jenkins was short; it was absolutely necessary for us to have water when we went after it. Lone was about twenty or thirty feet from Jankins when he fired; I have some experience in shortgrin exercise, but cannot say how many shot there are in an ordinary load of duckshot; I did not hear any shot but round the place where Jankins shood.

Mr. Coe desired to ask some questions.

Col. Young objected, and said it was a standard rale that only one connect should examine a winner.

Mr. Coe said there was no rule but the discretion of the Court and waived the request.

Mr. Coe said there was no rule but the discretion of the Court, and waived the request.

The wine e-The spring is situated at the hottom of a ravine, so that the mud always washes into it every time it raise; there were four persons sick of diarrhes in Jonkins's house at that time; Mr. Jenkins, when shot, first settled on his side, and then pitched for warf on his elbows and knees as he foll: I don't think he struck his breast; he put his hand on his breast, said "O" and ar anned when he fell, the direction of the errock his breast; he put his hand on his breast, said "O!" and gruened when he fell; the direction of the gate from the bonse where Lane lived is south west; the direction from the well is nearly west or a little routh; the gate on the day of the death was nailed down—to the top of the gateposts—very securely; it took considerable hammering to knock up the rail; the rail was fastened to the gate, as well as to the pasts, the gate had naught here have no lasther historic. the gate hat usually been hung on leather hinges. I cut them off the day before, now the gate was not only nailed as already stated, but to the sides of the posts also; there was no other cutranes to go into the yard from that ride of the lot; this was the front of the lot; the house fronts east; this was the back gate, but I have epoken of the front of the lat as the back of the loans.

O Do you know who made that gate ' A. Yes. Thos. Ewing, jr., objected to the question as to who made the gate. It has no connection with the homicide or the motives of either party.

Mr. Stanton said that the question of the ownership of the property had a good deal to do with the homicide. He proposed to show that this property belonged to Jenkins; that he built it and rented the house, and that Lane got into the premises through his tenart.

Mr. Ewing insisted that the Court had no right to in-

Mr. Coe said that the title as to the claim was not in question, but it was pertinent to know who owned these improvements, as it had a very material bearing on the case. He was not bringing into dispute the title to the land, but to the property put on it by each claimant, to which, under the preemption law, they everally—the one who made the improvement and he orly-had an absolute and exclusive right until the litigation was settled, and then to recompense if he lost

Mr. Ewing insisted that this question, if permitted, would inevitably result in bringing the whole dispute of the title to the land into this examination: for if they introduced evidence to show that Jenkins built this gate and laid this fence, he should introduce evidence to show that the farm was Lane's, and consequently the improvements on it. The question of possession was the only one pertinent here. When a man is in possession of a property, he is permitted by the last to use threats and a degree of violence in its protection which he would not be justified in using elsewhere. He contended that they could not go beyond the fact of possession. To do so would involve the right to Suppose Lane was a trespasser-got possession of this property fraudulently-no matter how he got it, still he was in possession, and that fact entitled him to all the rights of a legal possessor. Therefore Jenkins and his friends were rioters-trespassers-because they broke down the fance of a party in possession. It made no difference in law who dug the well or made the fence or constructed the gate.

Mr. Stanton replied-The prosecution did not propose to inquire into the title to this well or gate in order to justify Jenkins if he acted wrongfully; gued, everything that ten is to exasperate the feelings of a party-everything immediately connected with the ssue, as, for example, who built the fence or dug the well-was pertinent and legitimate and proper. Such evidence would render the offense of either or both parties more or less criminal, according to the nature

There was a long discussion of this point by the counsel on both sides: the Court adjourned before decid-

There was one amusing and happy hit made by Mr. Coe in the course of the investigation. . Col. Young insisted that, in law, the min slain is

supposed to be wrengfully slain. Mr. Coe-Toat is English, not American la v.

Col. Young-If there is any book in God's earth, whether printed in England or America, that contains any other doctrine. I'll agree to eat it without greasing.

Then," said Coe, "you'll have more law in your stemsch than you have in your head."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court decided that the question relative to the waership of the gate and fence need not be put.

Ownership of the gate and lence need not be put.

Q. How long had Mr. Jenkins been in the habit of using that well for water? A. I don't recollect exactly, but it was a day or two after Lane's family came to the house. [The witness said he understood the question as to the making of the gate, but Jenkins had neen using the well ever sites he came to live with Jenkins more excluses.] On the 35th of May I was three and I were at least a great and the property that there, and Lane said I must not come through that gate again, but come through the other gate; this was the first time I heard him make objections of any kirds Lane has been living there about two months.

Mr. Stanton said they now proposed to show why this rewgate was made—in consequence of Mr. Note having eljections to Jenkins continuing the other outs. This they wished to do for the purpose of showing that decrased had been acting in good faith, and had not been actuated by any unneighborly feeling in

making the new road. Witness Mr. Note recently fenored in his garden, thereby obstructing the path to the stile over which the Jerkinses had previously gone for water to the well, and there by rendered it necessary for a new road to be opered; the last-made path gave least trouble to both the person going for water and also to the par-min power ion of the Louss; the old way maversed the garden of Lane a good distance—the new one was only a few steps. Lane was in possession when the gate was made, but made no objection until May 25, to my knowledge: the femes in which the gate is dispute is situated forms part of the inclosure around

Lukine's house, and divides the premises now occu-pied by Lane from Jonkins. Orose-examina non-By Col. Young-I have been living with Jenkins since the 5th of January; I am living with his family now; I came from Monigomery Courty, New York, to the Territory: I was not ac-quainted with Jenkins before I came here; I came quantied with Jetkins before I come here; I come from the town of Farida; I is it there a year ago last April I went to Lane's inclosure the day before Jenkins's death and found the gate locked, but did not knock it down when I first went to it; there was no other gate leading out of the inclosure as near as the one I went through: it was about fifty feet to the frontigate—the one facing typn—may be over that; it is the same from the well to the it is about the same from the well to the back gate—I think the distance is shorter; it is about forty feet from the well to the gate on the certh side of the bouse—may be over one or twenty-two rods to the front gate; Jonkins's house does not stand on a line with the front gate; the distance is two or three rods never by the new gate than the old one; I do not know whether the troat gate was not ed by when Johns one holes; I do not

go near if, reither do I know whather the other (the come within he would short him; Lane was not then without danger of losing them as property, and thus day before Jerkins was aided, I went along for water; I did not go to the front or east gate the morning of Jerkins's murder, nor to the north give: I rever went has weak within the would short him; Lane was not then he had been may fill up the territories with slaves, without danger of losing them as property, and thus lost go to the front or east gate the morning of Jerkins's murder, nor to the north give: I rever went have been seat cate at any time. I contact the fill of the would short him; Lane was not then he had been may fill up the territories with slaves, without danger of losing them as property, and thus lost to advance another to changes of permanency to the instituby the east gate at any time; I cannot say that Jenkins a horne stands in the street, for there is a feach in front of it, there is an open space between the east gate and Lane's inclosure and Jenkin's feach; when I think he leaded it; he did not tell me to do any with the pistol but to take it; that was all he said; I had been ordered that morning not to come on the plane again, about 7 or 8 o'clock: I told Mr. Jerkine about it a few momenta after I returned, and then we rode over to towe; I get back heme in about helf an hour; Jankins remained in town. I did not know when he returned Lane's house and see persons in decline's yard, Mr. Jenkins told me that the next time I want he woul go along to protect me. Lane threatened my life in the morning: that is way Jenkins wanted to go with me; Jenkins did not say what use he intended to make of the pistol of Sharp's ride before he went for the water; I had no other weapon but the pistol; Jackins did not say that he intended to get the pistol Jackins did not say that he intended to get the pistol and ride for the purpose of going to the wal; he told me that a before, when I went for water to san for the key, and if they gave it it was all right; if they did not give it, to tell them that we did not want to have any distributes had a most known to have any disinchance, but we must have water, peaceably if we could, foreibly if we must, did not go into the house and ask for the key; I did not communicate to Lane a family what Jenkins had said: I broke down the gate family what Jenkins had said: I broke down the gate because (although there was no resistance to me) it was unhandy getting water over the fence, which was about four feet high; as I went for water I threw the buckets over first, and then went myself; after I got my water I would have had to go two or three role further to go by the east gate; Lane did not forbid me coming in the place till I broke the gate down; when Jenkins and I went there he broke open the caste. Lane in any said into the including distribute its I was gate; Junkins passed into the inclusive first; I was standing two feet from him as he entered; I was a ste or two from him when he was shot—in advance then; my pistol was in my pante—in my waist—at the time; I had a cost on; it could be seen if the wind blew my cost away; I fired it off in the yard there once, in a northerly direction ['aughter]; I attempted to fire it more than orce; it suspeed, I tried again, but it more than orce; it suspeed, I tried again, but it more than orce; it suspeed, I fired again, but it mould not cock nor revolve; I fired it affer Lane fired. Lane was about north when I fired [laughter]; I never pointed my pistol at him until after be fired. I burst the cap after Lane fired his gan; I state distinctly that I neither spaped the cap mer fired a shot until or two from him when he was shot-in advance then the esp after Lane fired his gun; I state distinctly that I neither snapped the cap nor fired a shot until after Lane fired. I drew my platol about the time Lane pointed his gun at Jenkins; I had a five-nen revolver, I think—it might have been a six-shooter; Dufur I did not see after I went into the yard until I could not fire a second time; Henry Jenkins, I think, was about the gate; I saw him ran is after Jenkins, was about the gate; I saw him ran is after Jenkins, I think, was about the gate; I saw him ran is after Jenkins. kins fell; Dafur was on the outside, about a rod from kins fell; Dufur was on the outside, about a rod from the gate; Lane could have seen all four of us by looking round a little; there is an inclosure all about Lane's house, inclosing about half an acre; it is a picket fence; in coming from Jenkins's house a person could be seen all the way; there is a regular gardenwalk from the east gate to Lane's front door; the well is 20 or 25 feet from his front door; there is no well ar walk from the well to the back gate except what has been made by carrying water, I am not certain whether I told Jenkins about what Lane said what has certain whether I told Jenkins about what Lane said on May 25; he learned it, however, either from me or Dufur. Lane did not give any reason at that time: I never have stated to any one that if my pistol had gone off Lane never could have shot Jenkies. Gen. Lare did not say to Mr. Jenkins, when he entered, "For God's sake go back." I never said to any one that Lane said so, or words to that import. [Here one of the learned counsel went to "take a smile."]

Witness—The rifle was fired, I toink; I do not know who fired it; I think I heard its report after Mr. Jenkins was shot, but I was not positive about it; I heard a report before Jenkies was shot—the report of Late's gun, but no other report.

[Hers the counsel now examining took off his cost and examined in his shirt sleeves. One of the Court was sitting in the same magisterial style of toilette.]

was sitting in the same magisterial style of toilettel.

We marched in single file into the garden; nothing was said about the order of our going into the garden; no one seked me to go; I went after water. I heard no squeement or arrangement with the others who accompanied: I did not request any of them to go with me: I requested Henry to take the ax as stated in my examination in chief; I wanted to break open the gate with the ax: the understanding was that we were to get open the ga e; I did not take the pistol to break it open, but to protect my life which had been threstened; our intention was to get water at any hazard, before we started, Gains Jenkins sent Henry Jeckins to Lane with a message; I think we all were at Jenkins's house when the message was sent, which was about five or ten minutes before we started; I did not hear the message given; I did not hear decassed tell Henry Jenkins to tell Lane that they were all coming over and wanted Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins to tell Lane that they were all coming over and wanted Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins to tell Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins to tell Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins to tell Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins to tell Lane to wait for them; Henry lenkins that there; he returned and communicated Lane a reply: there; he returned and communicated Lanes re that reply was not "For God Almighty's sake no come," it was merely to tell Jenkins to keep out or yard, or words to that effect; I heard nothing about God Almighty; I have said to many persons that Jerkins cent word to Lane that he was coming over Jerkins sent word to Lane that he was coming over and wanted Lane to wait for him; that statement was true—I generally try to tell the truth; I never said that Jenk'ns told Lane to be ready for him; I never stated at Mr. Edward Monroe's to Monros that Mrs. Jenkins tried to persuade Mr. Jenkins not to g, and that he said that Lane was a coward and would not fire; I had some conversation with Mr. Munroe, but do not recollect particularly what I said.

Did you state, when standing at the corns Mr. Jenkins's house, shortly after he was killed, to a crowd of persons standing around, that Jenkins had sent word over to Lane that he was coming over after water and would get it by fair means or foul, and would either kill him or run him off the claim, or

Q. When Jenkins entered the yard after the gate was broken down, did he not state to you and the others that were with you, "Come on, and let us kill the \(\ellsymbol{c}\)—d raseal," or words to that import? A. No,

Did you not make that statement shortly after

· Q. Did you not make that seeded the window at Jankins was killed, by the well or by the window at Jenkins's house, and to a crowd of persons there assembled, or words to that import? A. No. Sr. sembled, or words to that import? A. No. Sr.

Q. At the same time and place did you not state to the crowd that you had enapted your cap twice before Lane fired his gun? A. No, Sir; I did not state then and there that I fired my pistol just as Lane fired his gun, I did not state, then or there, that if my pistol had not enapped Lane would never have shot Jonkins; I did not tall Shariff Walker, when he went to accept did not tell Sheriff Walker when he went to arrest me that if my pistol had cone off Lane would never have killed Jerkins: I did not tell Lewis Tappan on the day Jerkins was killed that all of the party were

the day Jerkins was kined that and the party when armed, nor any one else; I never made such a struc-ment to any one, at any place, at any time after the death of Jinkins.

Q. When the crowd started from Jerkins's house to go to Lune's, did you not go there to get water or have a fight? A. We went there to get water, some subly

go to Lane's, did you not go there to get water, consensity a fight? A. We went there to get water, consensity if we could, forcibly if we must.

Q. The question is whether you went to get water or nave a fight? A. We went to get water, that is the only answer I have to make.

Q. Did you not tell Cape. Walker at the barn, when he went to arrest you, that Jankins and the rest of you went to Lane's to get water or have a fight, or words to that effect? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Ricker in relation to the circumstances of Jenkins's death a few days after his decese? A. I think I did.

Q. Did you not then state to Mr. Ricker that if Jengel anead, that

days after his decease? A. I think I did.
Q. Did you not then state to Mr. Ricker that if Jenkins had not been so wrothy and rushed ahead, that you yourself would have gone shead that Lane would not have shet you, and Jenkins would have had a chance to pop Lane? A. I think I did.
Q. Did you not state at the same time to Mr. Ricker that you would have popped him anyhow if your cap had not bursted, at the same time with your finger pointing to your eye or forehead? A. I think I said so, but do not remember the motions.
Q. Did you not tell Mr. Ricker at the same time that you knew who to make these statements to, and

that you knew who to make these statements to, and who not to make them to? A. I do not remember the

who not to make them to? A. I do not remember the words particularly.

Q. Or words to that import? A. Mr. Ricker said one as I was telling him the facts, that I should not ell it out to every one, as I would have to be sworn. I said to him that I did not istend to tell them was would him it out, or words to that effect.

Q. At the time you stated over to Mr. Lane's, what was Mr. Jeckins's condition in point of dissipation or sobristy? A. As I always seen him: he appeared to be perfectly sober.

Q. When he entered the gate, state whether he did not here control of himself? A. I do not think he did.

Q. When he entered the gate, state whether he did not lose control of husself? A. I do not think he did.

O Did you not tell the Rev. Mr. Note that as elon as Joskirs entered the gate, as soon as it was broken open, he seemed to loses all control of himself, or word; jothat effect? A. I don't know but that I did tell him so. I know that Mr. Jenkins was very asry who he was bracking open the gate. Lane came not

step; I ad not tell Mr. Totten on the same tay Jen-his was killed, at Jackinse house, that Lase was walking backward and Jenkins walking faward when Lane fired and Lane holiering at the same

when Liste heed and Line holding at the same time, "Stop stop!"

Q. State whether Gan. Lase targed when he fired.

A. He stood some two or three seconds after he fired in he was turning as I fired at him; Jackins cried "Oh!" in a loud tone before he fell.

The evidence was read over.

The witness explained one point in the evidence, as

ported by the clerk, which he had minunderstood.

What the witness intended to say was:
The Sharp's rifle was fired ufter Jenkins fell—he was plainive about that fact - stlesst, he inferred from

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS .- The Kansas Herald

Hand Times in Kansas. The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says:

We bity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent per mouth for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25 and 30 per cent per mouth to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money seem to range between three and five per cent per month. Business in all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended. Men with twenty or notify. towns is hearly suspended, and want two your to five the nead dollars cannot sell property at any prime to realize even a few hundred dollars. Esal estate can be bought at ruimous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, persaps to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sus-

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

SPEECH OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS,

At the Republican State Convention. June 16, 1838.

If we could first know where we are, and whither wa are terding, we could then better judge what to do,

We are now far into the Afth year, since a policy was

initiated, with the accord object and confident promise of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has

not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed. "A house divided against itse's cannot stand." I believe this Govern-

ment cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved-I don't expect the house to fall-but I do expect it will cease to be divivided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of Sievery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advantes will push it forward till it shall become alike Iswful in wil the States, old as well as new-North as well as South. Have we no fendency to the latter condition?

Let any one who doubts, carefully contemplate that row almost complete legal combination-piece of machiners as to speak—compounded of tan Nebraska.

chinery so to speak-compounded of the Nebraska doctrine, and the Dred Scott decision. Let him consider not only what work the machinery is a topted to do, and how well adopted; but also, let him study the history of its construction, and trace, if he can, or do, and not be a sopret; our and trave, if he can, or rather fail, if he can, to trace the evidences of design, and concert of action, among its chief bosses, from the beginning. But, so far, Congress only, had seted; and an indersement by the people, read or apparent, was indispensable, to sure the point already gained, and give chance for more. The new year of 1854 found Slavery excluded from more than half the States by State Constitutions, and from most of the national territory by Congressional prohibition. Four days later commenced the struggle, which ended in repealing that Congressional prombition.

This opened all the national territory to Slavery, and was the first point gained. This necessary had not been overlooked; but had been provided for, as well as might be, in the notable argument of "squatter society gy," cherwise called "sacred right of reffectionment," which later phase, though expressive of the only rightful basis of any government, was so

of the only rightful basis of any government, was so perverted in this attempted use of it as to amount to perveited in this attempted use of it as to amount to just this: That if any one man choose to englave another, no third man shall be allowed to object. That argument was incorporated into the Nebroska bill it reli, in the larguage which follows: It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate. Slavery into any Territory or State, nor exclude it therefrom into to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Then opened the roar of io see de-

United States." Then opened the roar of loose de-lamation in favor of "Squatter Sovereignty," and "Sacred right of self-government." "But," said Opposition members, "let us be more "specific—let us amend the bil so as to expressly de"clare that the people of the Territory may exclude
"Slavery." "Not we," said the friends of the mesaure; and down they voted the amendment. While
the Nebraska bill was passing through C agress, alaw case, involving the question of a negros freedom,
by reason of his owner having voluntarily taken him
list into a Free State and then a Territory downed by by reason of his owner having voluntarily taken his into a Free State and then a Territory owered by the Congressional prohibition, and held him as a stave, for a bong time is such was passing through the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri; and both Nebraska bill and law suit were

brought to a decision in the same mon it of May, 1857.
The negro's name was "Dred Soutt," which name now designates the decision ficulty made in the case.

Before the then next Presidential election, the law case came to, and was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States; but the decision of it was deferred until offer the election. Still, before the election Senator frambull, on the floor of the Senate, requests the leading advocate of the Nebraska bill to and the latter answers: "That is a question for the Supreme Court." The election came; Mr. Buchanan was elected, and the indersement, such as it was, secured. That was the second point gained. The indertement, however, fell short of a clear popular majority by nearly four handred theusand votes, and so, perhaps, was not overwhelmingly reliable and satisfication. The outcome Proceeders, in his last annual tautery. The outgoing President, in his last annual message, as impressively as possible echaed back upon the people the weight and authority of the induse-

The Supreme Court met again; they did The Supreme Court met again, they and and anonunce their decision, but ordered a reargument. The Presidential manguration came, and still no decision of the Court; but the incoming President, in his inaugural address, fervently exported the people table by the forthcoming decision, whatever it might be. Then in a few days, came the decision. The reputed author of the Nebrack bill index an early occasion to make a speech at this Capitol, indurate the Dred Scott decision, and venemently denouncing the pred Scott decision, and venturity desired and all opposition to it. The new President, too, solve the early consison of the Silliman letter to endors strongly constone that decision, and to express assonshment that any different view had ever At leggth a equabble springs up between the Presi-

was or was not in any just sense miss by the people of Kansas, and in that squabble the latter declares that all he wants is a fair vote for the people, and that he cares not whether Slavery be voted down or voted up, I do not understand this declaration, that he cares not whether Slavery be voted down or voted up, to be intended by him other than as an ant drawfamilion of the policy he would impress upon the public mind—the policy for which he declares he are suffered much, and is really to suffer to the end. And well may he ching to it. That principle is the only should left of his original Nebraska doctrine. Under the Dred Scott decision, "squatter sovereignty" squatted out of existence, tumbied down like temporary sufficiency has a fall and the foundery. a or was not in any just sense made by the people squated out of existence, tumbled down like temperary suffix ding—like the mid at the foundary, served through one blast and fell back into loose cand—helped to carry an election, and then was kicked to the winds. His lave joint struggle with the Republicate, against the Learnington Constitution, involves nothing of the original Nebreska doctrine. That struggle was made on a point—the right of a people to make their own Constitution—upon which he and he Republicans have never differed.

The several points of the Dred Scott decision, in connection with Senator D. aglas's "oure not policy.

The several points of the Dred Satt actions, in connection with Senator B. agias e 'oure not' policy, constitute the piece of mandidary in its presunt state of advancement. The sorking points of that ma-chinery are: First, that no negro slave, imported as such from Africa, and no descendant of such slave can ever be a citizen of any State, in the sense of that term as used in the Constitution of the United State. This point is made in order to deprive the negro in every possible event, of the benefit of this provision of the United States Constitution, which decises that That the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and humanities of chizens in the seve-

"ral States." Secund y, that "subject to the Constitution of the Neither States," printer Congress nor a Territorial Imposition than exclude States from any United Sections by Territorial Sections by Territorial Sections in the Section Se

Thirdly, that weether the holding a negro is actual shavery in a Fron State makes him free, as against the holder, the United States Courts will not decide, but will leave to be decided by the Courts of any Slave State the regro may be forced into by the master. This point is made, not to be present consolidately; but, it acquiresced in for a while, and apparently redoned by the people at an election, then to sustain the legical conclusion, that what Dred Scott's master might lewfully do with Dred Scott in the Free State of Himbis, every other master may lawfully do with any other one, or one themsend shaves, in Illinois, or in any other bree State. Auxiliary to all this, and working hand in hand with it, the Nebracka decrease, or what is left of it, is to classife and mail public opinion, at least Northern public opinion, to not ever whether Shavery is voked down or up. This shows exactly where we now are, and previoully, also, whether we are tending.

we are tending.

It will throw additional light on the latter, to go back, and no the mind over the string of historical facts already stated. Several things will now appear less dark and mysterious than they did token they were transpiring. The people were to be left perfectly free. "subject only to the Constitution. What the Constitution and to do with it, outsiders could not then see. Plainly enough now, it was an exactly fitted mine for the Dred Scott decision to afterward come to and to dark the confidence of the condition of

could not then see. Pisinly enough now, it was an exactly fitted node for the Dred Scott decision to afterward come in, and declars that verfet freedom of the people to be just to freedom at alt. Way was the amendment, expressly declaring the right of the people to exclude Slavery, voted down! Pisinly enough now, the adoption of it would have spoiled the niche for the Pred Scott decision. Way was the Court decision held up! Way, even a Sentiar's individual epinion withhold till effect the Presidential election? Plainly enough now, the speaking out the would have endangered the "perfectly free" argument upon which the question was to be carried. Why the origonic President's felicitation on the indosement? Why the delay of a reargument? Why the incoming President's efficient on the indosement? Why the delay of a reargument? Why the incoming President's affection exhortation in favor of the decision.

These things look like the contions patting and prima a spirited horse, preparatory to mounting him, when it is dreaded that he may give the rider a fall. And why the hasty after indireconstact the decision by the President and others! We cannot absolutely know that all there exact adaptations are the result of precedent pertions of which we know have been go too out at different times and places and by different workmen—Stephen, Franklin, Roger and Jumes, for instance—and when we see these timbers joined to getter, and see they exactly make the frame of a long out at the lengths and proportions of the different prices exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or too few—not omitting even seaff, bring—or, if a single piece he lacking, we can see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared bices exactly analyses to few—not constring even tot a piece too many or too few—not constring even eraff bling—or, if a single piece he lacking, we can see the place in the frame exactly fitted and propared and the place in the frame exactly and a case we find it. to yet bring this piece in-in such a case we find it impossible to not tellieve that Supplen and Franktin

trait drawn up before the first lock was strock.

It should not be overlooked that, by the Nebraska sill, this people of a State as well Territory, were to be left "perfectly free," subject only to the Constitution." Why mention a State 1 They were legislating ton." Why mention a State! They were legislating for Territories, and not for or about States. Cartainly the people of a State are and ought to be subject to the Constitution of the United States but why is mention of this lagged into this merely Territorial is with Why are the people of a Territory and the people of a State therein hamped together, and their relation to the Constitution therein treated as being precisely the constitution therein treated as being precisely the same. same! While the opinion of the Court, by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, and the soprare opinions of all the concarring Judges, expressly declare that the Constitution of the United Scate. neither permits Constitution of the United States neither permits Congress nor a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery from any United States Territory, they all omit to dealers whether or not the same Constitution permits a State, or the people of a State, to exclude it.

Possibly, this was a mere obsistion; but who can be uite sure, if McLean or Curis had sought to get into quite sure, if McLean or Cultor by the opinion a declaration of unlimited power in the people of a State to exclude Slavery from their hmits, just as Chase and Mace sought to get such declaration of the contract of the con inst as Chase and Mace sought to get such declaration in tehalf of the people of a Territory into the Nebraska bill—I ask, who can be quite sure that it would not have been voted down in the one case as it had been in the other. The nearest approach to the point of declaring the power of a State over Slavery is made by Judge Nelson. He approaches it more than once, using the precise idea and aimost the language too of the Nebraska act. On one occasion his exact language is, "Except in cases where the power is restrained by the Constitution of the United States, "the law of the State is supreme over the subject of the law of the State is supreme over the subject of

"the law of the State is supreme over the subject of "Slavery within its jurisdiction."

In what cases the power of the States is so restrained by the United States Constitution, is list an open question, procisely as the same question as to the restraint on the power of the Territories was left open in the Nebraska act. Put that and that together, and we have another nice little siche, which we may, ere long, see filled with another Supreme Court Decision, declaring that the Constitution of the United States does not permit a State to exclude Slavery from its limits. And this may especially be expected if the dectrine of "care not wnether Slavery be vested does not revoted up," shall gain upon the public mind sufficiently to give promise that such a decision can be maintained when made. Such a declation is all that Slavery now lacks of being allike lawful in all the States. Welcome or unwelcome, such decision is probably coming, and will soon be upon us, usless the power of the present policical dynamy shall be met and overthrown. We shall the down piessantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State for and we shall avaits to the reality, extend that the State for and we shall avaits to the reality, extend that the State for and we shall avaits to the reality, extend that the State for and we shall avaits to the reality. their State from and we shall amake to the stead, that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a

To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty is work now before all those who would prevent enumeration. That is wear we have to do. can we test do it !

consummation. That is weat we have to do. But how can we best do it?

There are those who denounce us openly to their own friends, and yet whisper as softly that Senator Douglas is the optest instrument there is with which to effect that object. They do not tell us, nor has he told us, that he wishes any such object to be effected. They wish us to infer all, from the facts, that he now has a little quarrel with the head of the present dynasty; and that he has regularly voted with us, on a single point, upon which he and we have caver differed. They remind us that he is a very great man, and that the largest of as are very small ones. Let this be granted. But "a living dog is better than a dead ion." Judge Douglas, if not a dead ion for this work, is at least a cogal and toothless one. How can he oppose the advances of Slavery! He don't care maything about it.

A leading Douglas Democratic newspaper thinks Douglas's superior talent will be needed to resist the revival of the Arrivan slave-trade. Does Douglas believe an effort to revive that trade is approaching? He has not sail so. Does he really think so! But if it is, how can be resist it! For yours he has labored to prove it a succeed right of whice men to take negro slaves into the new Territories. Can be possibly show that it is less a surved right to buy them where they can be bought cheaper in Airica than in Virginia. He has done all in his power to reduce the whole question of Slavery to one of a mere right of proparty, and as each, how can he oppose the foreign asvestrade—box

has done all in his power to reduce the whole question of Savery to one of a mere right of property, and as such, how can be oppose the foreign slave-trade—bow can be refuse that trade in that "property" and be "perfectly free"—unless he does it as a protection to the nome production? And as the home producers will probably not ask the protection he will be wholly without a ground of opposition.

the nome production! And as the home producers will probably not ask the protection he will be wholly without a ground of opposition.

Senater Douglas holds, we know, that a man may rightfully be more to-day than he was materday—that he may rightfully change when he finds himself wrong. But, can we for that reason run ahead and infer that he will make any particular change, of which he himself has given no intimation! Can we safely base our action upon any such rague informe! Now, as ever. I wish to not misrepresent Judge Douglas's position, question his motives, or do ought that can be personally offensive to him. Whenever, if ever, he and we can come together on principle, so that our great cause may have assistance from his great abouty. I hope to have interposed to adventifious obstacle. But clearly, he is not now with us—he does not proteind to be—he does not promise to ever be. Our cause, then, must be intrusted to and conducted by its own unloabled friends—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do care for the result.

Two years ago, the Republicane of the nation musticed over thirteen hundred thousand strong. We did this under the single impulse of resistance to a common danger, with every external circumstance against us. Of it leange, discondant, and even house for the four winds and formed and fought the battle through, under the constant hot for of a disciplined, proud and permodent enough. Did

clements, we gathered from the run was an income and fought the basile strongh, under the constant hot fire of a disciplized, proud and pampared enemy. Did we brave all then to foller tow! — now when that immo enemy is increased, dissevered and bedigerent! The result is not doubtful. We shall not fail, if we stand firm, we shall not fail. Whe connects may accelerate or windsteed delay it, but, econer or later, the victory is sure to come,

-Mr. Justice Colorldge, who has sat for 23 years at ere of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Beach, in England, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by Ser Hugh Hill, Q. C., who was called to the bar in 1911, and head on their secured ago.